Alexander, after he had *drank* up a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To ſuck up; to abſorb.
The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily *drinketh* in water. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.*
Set rows of roſemary with ſlow'ring ſtem,
And let the purple vi'lets *drink* the ſtream. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Bruſh not thy ſweeping ſkirt too near the wall;
Thy heedleſs ſleeve will *drink* the colour'd oil. *Gay's Trivia.*

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to ſee.
My ears have yet not *drunk* a hundred words
Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the ſound. *Shakeſp.*
Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll *drink* the words you ſend,
Though ink be made of gall. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
Phemius! let acts of gods, and hero's old,
What ancient bards in hall and bow'r have told,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ;
Such the pleas'd ear will *drink* with ſilent joy. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
I *drink* delicious poiſon from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To act upon by drinking.
Come, we have a hot veniſon paſty to dinner: come, gentlemen, I hope we ſhall *drink* down all unkindneſs. *Shakeſp.*
In the compaſs of ſome years he will drown his health and his ſtrength in his belly; and, after all his *drunken* trophies, at length *drink* down himſelf too. *South's Sermons.*

5. To make drunk.
Benhadad was *drinking* himſelf *drunk* in the pavilions. *1 Kings* xx. 16.

DRINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Liquor to be ſwallowed, oppoſed to meat.
When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, ſtrong above compare,
Whoſe *drink* was only from the liquid brook! *Milt. Agoniſt.*
2. Liquor of any particular kind.
We will give you rare and ſleepy *drinks*. *Sh. Winter's Tale.*
The juices of fruits are either watry or oily: I reckon among the watry all the fruits out of which *drink* is expreſſed, as the grape, the apple, and the pear. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
O madneſs, to think uſe of ſtrongeſt wines,
And ſtrongeſt *drinks*, our chief ſupport of health! *Milton.*
Theſe, when th' allotted orb of time's compleat,
Are more commended than the labour'd *drink*. *Phillips.*
Amongſt *drinks*, auſtere wines are apt to occaſion foul eruptions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DRI'NKMONEY. *n. ſ.* [*drink* and *money.*] Money given to buy liquor.
Peg's ſervants were always aſking for *drinkmoney*. *Arbuthnot.*

DRI'NKABLE. *adj.* [from *drink.*] Potable; ſuch as may be drank.

DRI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *drink.*] One that drinks to exceſs; a drunkard.
It were good for thoſe that have moiſt brains, and are great *drinkers*, to take fume of lignum, aloes, roſemary, and frankincenſe, about the full of the moon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
The *drinker* and debauched perſon is the object of ſcorn and contempt. *South.*
The urine of hard *drinkers* afford a liquor extremely fetid, but no inflammable ſpirit: what is inflammable ſtays in the blood, and affects the brain. Great *drinkers* commonly die apoplectick. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To DRIP. *v. n.* [*dripan*, Dutch.]
1. To fall in drops.
2. To have drops falling from it.
The ſoil, with fatt'ning moiſture fill'd,
Is cloath'd with graſs, and fruitful to be till'd;
Such as in fruitful vales we view from high,
Which *dripping* rocks, not rowling ſtreams ſupply. *Dryden.*
The fineſt ſparks, and cleaneſt beaux,
Drip from the ſhoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

To DRIP. *v. a.*
1. To let fall in drops.
Her flood of tears
Seem like the ſoſty barn of ſome rich ſwain,
Which from the thatch *drips* faſt a ſhower of rain. *Swift.*
2. To drop fat in roaſting.
Let what was put into his belly, and what he *drips*, be his ſauce. *Walton's Angler.*
His offer'd entrails ſhall his crime reproach,
And *drip* their fatneſs from the hazle broach. *Dryd. Virgil.*

DRIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] That which falls in drops.
Water may be procured for neceſſary occaſions from the heavens, by preſerving the *drips* of the houſes. *Mortimer.*

DRI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *drip.*] The fat which houſewives gather from roaſt meat.
Shews all her ſecrets of houſekeeping;
For candles how ſhe trucks her *dripping*. *Swift.*

DRI'PPINGPAN. *n. ſ.* [*drip* and *pan.*] The pan in which the fat of roaſt meat is caught.
When the cook turns her back, throw ſmoaking coals into the *drippingpan*. *Swift.*

DRI'PPLE. *adj.* [from *drip.*] This word is uſed ſomewhere by *Fairfax* for weak, or rare; *dripple ſhot.*

To DRIVE. *v. a.* preterite *drove*, anciently *drave*; part. paſſ. *driven*, or *drove*. [*dreiban*, Gothick; *ðpipan*, Saxon; *dryven*, Dutch.]
1. To produce motion in any thing by violence.
2. To force along by impetuous preſſure.
On helmets, helmets throng,
Shield preſs'd on ſhield, and man *drove* man along. *Pope.*
3. To expel by force from any place.
Driven from his native land to foreign grounds,
He with a gen'rous rage reſents his wounds. *Dryden's Virg.*
His ignominious flight the victors boaſt,
Beaux baniſh beaux, and ſwordknots ſwordknots *drive*. *Pope.*
4. To ſend by force to any place.
Time *drives* the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. *Sh. M. W. of Win.*
Fate has *driven* 'em all
Into the net. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
5. To force or urge in any direction.
He ſtood and meaſured the earth: he beheld, and *drove* aſunder the nations. *Heb.* iii. 6.
6. To impel to greater ſpeed.
7. To guide and regulate a carriage.
He took off their chariot wheels, that they *drove* them heavily. *Ex.* xiv. 25.
8. To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance.
There find a herd of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighb'ring hill, and *drive* 'em to the ſhore. *Addiſon.*
9. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.
We come not with deſign of waſteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the ſwains away. *Dryden's Virg.*
10. To force; to compel.
He *driven* to diſmount, threatned, if I did not the like, to do as much for my horſe as fortune had done for his. *Sidney.*
They did not think that tyranny was thoroughly extinguiſhed, 'till they had *driven* one of their conſuls to depart the city, againſt whom they found not in the world what to object, ſaving only that his name was Tarquin. *Hooker, b. iv.*
He was *driven* by the neceſſities of times, more than led by his own diſpoſition to rigour. *King Charles.*
11. To diſtreſs; to ſtraiten.
This kind of ſpeech is in the manner of deſperate men ſo *driven*. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*
12. To urge by violence, not kindneſs.
He taught the goſpel rather than the law,
And forc'd himſelf to *drive*; but lov'd to draw. *Dryden.*
13. To impel by influence of paſſion.
I *drave* my ſuitor from his mad humour of love to a living humour of madneſs. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*
Diſcontents *drave* men into ſtidings. *King Charles.*
Lord Cottington, being maſter of temper, and of the moſt profound diſſimulation, knew too well how to lead him into a miſtake, and then *drive* him into choler. *Clarendon.*
It is better to marry than to burn, ſays St. Paul; where we may ſee what *drives* men into a conjugal life: a little burning puſhes us more powerfully than greater pleaſures in proſpect. *Locke.*
14. To urge; to preſs to a concluſion.
The experiment of wood that ſhineth in the dark, we have diligently *driven* and purſued; the rather for that, of all things that give light here below, it is the moſt durable, and hath leaſt apparent motion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 352.
We have thus the proper notions of the four elements, and both them and their qualities, *driven* up and reſolved into their moſt ſimple principles. *Digby on Bodies.*
To *drive* the argument farther, let us inquire into the obvious deſigns of this divine architect. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
The deſign of theſe orators was to *drive* ſome particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal. *Swift.*
15. To carry on.
As a farmer cannot huſband his ground ſo well, if he ſit at a great rent; ſo the merchant cannot *drive* his trade ſo well, if he ſit at great uſury. *Bacon, Eſſay* 42.
The bees have common cities of their own,
And common ſons, beneath one law they live,
And with one common ſtock their traffick *drive*. *Dryden.*
Your Paſimond a lawleſs bargain *drove*,
The parent could not ſell the daughter's love. *Dryden.*
The trade of life cannot be *driven* without partners. *Collier.*
16. To purify by motion.
The one's in the plot, let him be never ſo innocent; and the other is as white as the *driven* ſnow, let him be never ſo criminal. *L'Eſtrange.*
17. *To* DRIVE *out.* To expel.
Tumults and their exciters *drave* myſelf and many of both houſes *out* of their places. *King Charles.*
As ſoon as they heard the name of Roſcetes, they forthwith *drave out* their governour, and received the Turks into the town. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To

To DRIVE. *v. n.*
1. To go as impelled by any external agent.
The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but being diſtracted, *driveth* that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*
Love, fixt to one, ſtill ſafe at anchor rides,
And dares the fury of the winds and tides;
But loſing once that hold, to the wide ocean born,
It *drives* away at will, to every wave a ſcorn. *Dryden.*
Nor with the riſing ſtorm would vainly ſtrive;
But left the helm, and let the veſſel *drive*. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. To ruſh with violence.
Fierce Boreas *drove* againſt his flying ſails,
And rent the ſheets. *Dryden's Æn.*
Near as he draws, thick harbingers of ſmoke,
With gloomy pillars, cover all the place;
Whoſe little intervals of night are broke,
By ſparks that *drive* againſt his ſacred face. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
Then with ſo ſwift an ebb the flood *drove* backward,
It ſlipt from underneath the ſcaly herd. *Dryd. All for Love.*
The bees *drive* out upon each other's backs,
T' imboſs their hives in cluſters. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
While thus he ſtood,
Perithous' dart *drove* on, and nail'd him to the wood. *Dryd.*
As a ſhip, which winds and waves aſſail,
Now with the current *drives*, now with the gale;
She feels a double force, by turns obeys
The imperious tempeſt, and th' impetuous ſeas. *Dryden.*
The wolves ſcampered away, however, as hard as they could *drive*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* ſand,
The moving quadrons blacken all the ſtrand. *Pope's Iliad.*
3. To paſs in a carriage.
There is a litter ready; lay him in't,
And *drive* tow'rd Dover. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Thy flaming chariot wheels, that ſhook
Heav'n's everlaſting frame, while o'er the necks
Thou *drov'ſt* of warring angels diſarray'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
4. To tend to; to conſider as the ſcope and ultimate deſign.
Our firſt apprehenſions are inſtructed in authors, which *drive* at theſe as the higheſt elegancies which are but the frigidities of wit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 9.*
We cannot widely miſtake his diſcourſe, when we have found out the point he *drives* at. *Locke.*
They look no further before them than the next line; whence it will inevitably follow, that they can *drive* to no certain point, but ramble from one ſubject to another. *Dryd.*
We have done our work, and are come within view of the end that we have been *driving* at. *Addiſon on the War.*
5. To aim; to ſtrike at with fury.
Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me. *Shakeſ. Hen.* IV.
At Auxur's ſhield he *drove*, and at the blow
Both ſhield and arm to ground together go. *Dryden's Æn.*

To DRI'VEL. *v. n.* [from *drip*, *dripple*, *dribble*, drivel.]
1. To ſlaver; to let the ſpittle fall in drops, like a child, an ideot, or a dotard.
I met with this Chremes, a *driveling* old fellow, lean, ſhaking both of head and hands, already half earth, and yet then moſt greedy of earth. *Sidney, b. ii.*
No man could ſpit from him, but would be forced to *drivel* like ſome paralytick, or a fool. *Grew's Coſm.*
2. To be weak or fooliſh; to dote.
This *driveling* love is like a great natural, that runs lolling up and down to hide his bauble. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Juliet.*
I hate to ſee a brave bold fellow fotted,
Made ſour and ſenſeleſs, turn'd to whey by love;
A *driveling* hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

DRI'VEL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Slaver; moiſture ſhed from the mouth.
Beſides th' eternal *drivel*, that ſupplies
The dropping beard, from noſtrils, mouth and eyes. *Dryden.*
2. A fool; an ideot; a driveller. This ſenſe is now out of uſe.
What fool am I, to mingle that *drivel*'s ſpeeches among my noble thoughts. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Millions of years this old *drivel* Cupid lives,
While ſtill more wretch, more wicked he doth prove. *Sidney.*

DRI'VELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *drivel.*] A fool; an ideot; a ſlaverer.
I have heard the arranteſt *drivellers* commended for their ſhrewdneſs, even by men of tolerable judgment. *Swift.*

DRI'VEN. Participle of *drive.*
They were *driven* forth from among men. *Job* xxx. 5.

DRI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *drive.*]
1. The perſon or inſtrument who gives any motion by violence.
2. One who drives beaſts.
He from the many-peopl'd city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the *driver*'s cries. *Sandys.*
The *driver* runs up to him immediately, and beats him almoſt to death. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
The multitude or common rout, like a drove of ſheep, or an herd of men, may be managed by any noiſe or cry which their *driver* ſhall accuſtom them to. *South's Sermons.*
3. One who drives a carriage.
Not the fierce *driver* with more fury lends
The ſounding laſh, and, ere the ſtroke deſcends,
Low to the wheels his pliant body bends. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. a.* [*driſſelen*, German, to ſhed dew.] To ſhed in ſmall ſlow drops; as Winter rains.
When the ſun ſets the air doth *drizzle* dew. *Shakeſpeare.*
Though now this face of mine be hid
In ſap-conſuming Winter's *drizzled* ſnow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up;
Yet hath my night of life ſome memory. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in ſhort ſlow drops.
And *drizzling* drops that often do redound,
The firmeſt flint doth in continuance wear. *Spenſer.*
Her heart did melt in great compaſſion,
And *drizzling* tears did ſhed for pure affection. *Fairy Queen.*
This day will pour down,
If I conjecture ought, no *drizzling* ſhow'r,
But rattling ſtorm of arrows barb'd with fire. *Milton.*
The neighbouring mountains, by reaſon of their height, are more expoſed to the dews and *drizzling* rains than any of the adjacent parts. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

DRIZZLY. *adj.* [from *drizzle.*] Sheding ſmall rain.
This during Winter's *drizzly* reign be done,
'Till the new ram receives th' exalted ſun. *Dryden's Virgil.*

DROIL. *n. ſ.* [by *Junius* underſtood a contraction of *drivel.*] A drone; a ſluggard.

To DROIL. *v. n.* To work ſluggiſhly and ſlowly; to plod.
Let ſuch vile vaſſals, born to baſe vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droil*,
Which have no wit to live withouten toyle. *Spenſer.*
We ſee in all things how deſuetude does contract and narrow our faculties, ſo that we can apprehend only thoſe things in which we are converſant: the *droiling* peaſant ſcarce thinks there is any world beyond his own village, or the neighbouring markets. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROLL. *n. ſ.* [*droler*, French.]
1. One whoſe buſineſs is to raiſe mirth by petty tricks; a jeſter; a buffoon; a jackpudding.
As he was running home in all haſte, a *droll* takes him up by the way. *L'Eſtrange.*
Why, how now, Andrew! cries his brother *droll*;
To-day's conceit, methinks, is ſomething dull. *Prior.*
Democritus, dear *droll*, reviſit earth,
And with our follies glut thy heighten'd mirth. *Prior.*
2. A farce; ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth.
Some as juſtly fame extols,
For loſty lines in Smithfield *drolls*. *Swift.*

To DROLL. *v. n.* [*drôle*, French.] To jeſt; to play the buffoon.
Such auguſt deſigns as inſpire your inquiries uſed to be decided by *drolling* fantaſticks, that have only wit enough to make others and themſelves ridiculous. *Glanv. Scepſ. Pref.*
Men that will not be reaſoned into their ſenſes, may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them. *L'Eſtrange.*
Let virtuoſoes inſult and deſpiſe on, yet they never ſhall be able to *droll* away nature. *South's Sermons.*

DRO'LLERY. *n. ſ.* [from *droll.*] Idle jokes; buffoonery.
They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the Chriſtians faith, and the atheiſts *drollery* upon it. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

DRO'MEDARY. *n. ſ.* [*dromedare*, Italian.]
A ſort of camel ſo called from its ſwiftneſs, becauſe it is ſaid to travel a hundred miles a day, and ſome affirm one hundred and fifty. *Dromedaries* are ſmaller than common camels, ſlenderer, and more nimble, and are of two kinds: one larger, with two ſmall bunches, covered with hair, on its back; the other leſſer, with one hairy eminence, and more frequently called camel: both are capable of great fatigue, and very ſerviceable in the weſtern parts of Aſia, where they abound. Their hair is ſoft and ſhorn: they have no fangs and foreteeth, nor horn upon their feet, which are only covered with a fleſhy ſkin; and they are about ſeven feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of their heads. They drink much at a time, and are ſaid to diſturb the water with their feet. They keep the water long in their ſtomachs, which, as ſome report, travellers in neceſſity will open for the ſake of the water contained in them. The ſtomach of this animal is compoſed of four ventricles; and in the ſecond are ſeveral mouths, which open a paſſage into twenty cavities, which ſerve for conſervatories of water. See CAMEL. *Calmet.*
Straw for the horſes and *dromedaries* brought they unto the place. *1 Kings* iv. 28.

DRONE. *n. ſ.* [ðnoen, Saxon.]
1. The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out by the reſt.
The ſad-ey'd juſtice, with his ſurly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning *drone*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*
Luxurious kings are to their people loſt;
They live, like *drones*, upon the publick coſt. *Dryd. Auren.*
All, with united force, combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive. *Dryden's Virgil.*

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